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NOUN DECLENSION
IN PLAUTUS

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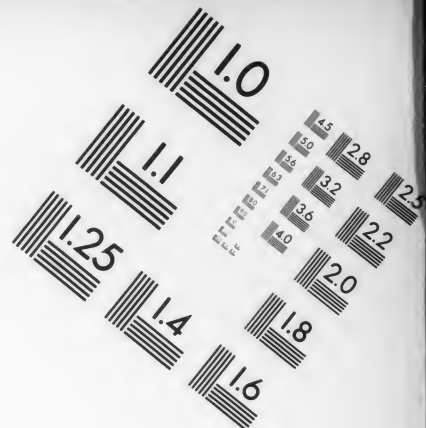
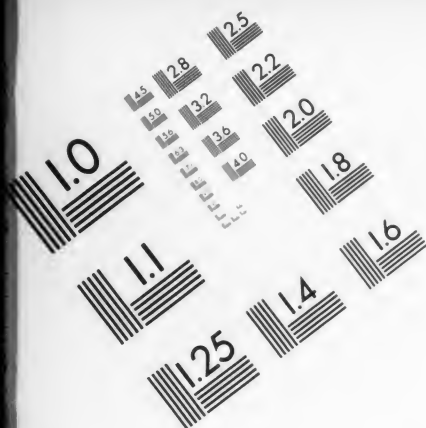


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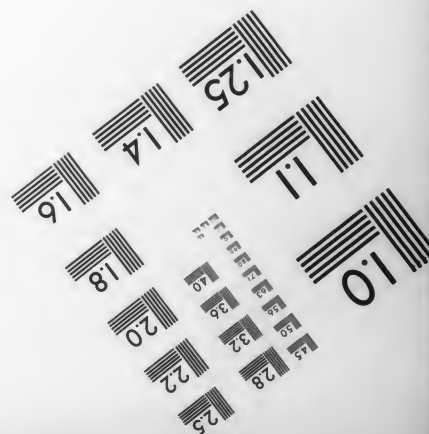
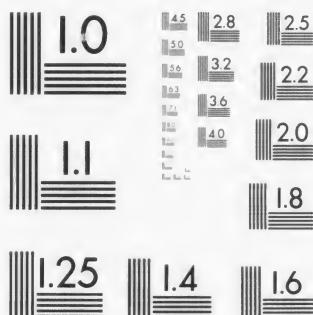
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NOUN DECLENSION IN PLAUTUS.

THE following statistics are based on repeated reading of the small Götz-Schöll text, and have been verified from the apparatus in the Triumvirate edition, with some reference to the text of Leo. I have wished to bring together some facts of importance to students of Plautus. The information now available on Plautine usage is scattered and of widely varying value. Rassow's Index (1881) is useful, but it has gaps here and there; Neue has many omissions. I have aimed to make my statistics complete in each instance, but I cannot hope that nothing has escaped me in the range within which I have kept myself, and I shall be glad to have omissions pointed out to me. I believe this account of Plautus' nouns will be found more extended than any that has hitherto been given, and I hope it will prove of service.

My aim has been, in general, to collect facts, rather than to explain or discuss them. It has served my purpose better to group them under the traditional five declensions, than to carry them one case at a time through the different stems.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. With the question of -ā in the nom. s. goes that of -ā in the nom. and acc. pl. of all neuters. It has become customary to say that neither can be proved for Plautus. It is true that -ā predominates overwhelmingly (cf. *praedā* ⁵*sūt*, Cas. 114, *seruā* ⁷*sūm*, Pers. 615, *ulmitribā* ⁵*tū* [?], Pers. 278a, *condimentā* ⁵*sūnt*, Ps. 834), but the number of places where the manuscripts give us -ā is, though limited, large enough to command attention and respect, and to make the usual summary dismissal of the matter unsatisfactory. The list in C. F. W. Müller's Plaut. Pros. pp. 3-13, is nearly complete, and includes some instances that even he rejects. If we neglect the places that show -e late in the verse, and others that are for

various reasons unlikely or impossible, there still remain the following:—

(a) Greek nouns:—

epistulā, As. 762.
Leonidā, voc., As. 740.
Sosiā, Am. 438.
Sosiā, Am. 439.

(b) Latin nouns:—

familiā, Trin. 251 (cretic).
filiā, Men. 762.
ineptiā, Merc. 26.
morā, Curc. 461 (may be removed by hiatus).
tesserā, Poen. 1052.
Neuter pl., *facinorā*, Ps. 563.
Very doubtful is *ancilla*, Cas. 655.

(c) Adjectives:—

alterā, B. 1128 (bacchiac).
alterā, Poen. prol. 85.
liberā, E. 498.
meā, Cas. 696 (bacchiac; haplography?).
meā, Curc. 602.
Neuter pl., *ceterā*, As. 199.
factā, Pers. 761 (anap.).
omniā, Men. 900.
omniā, Mil. 1314.
omniā, Mil. 1338.

More doubtful is *auara*, Truc. 459 (bacchiac).

(d) We may add these pronouns:—

eāque, Curc. 80.
illā, S. 159.
istā, Merc. 730.

Neuter pl., *istā* (so B), As. 860.
Of these 24 Leo prints 14.

2. Gen. s. in -as.

matrem familias, Am. 831, Merc. 406 415.
matres familias, S. 98.
Others advocated by Ritschl, metri gratia, have not met with approval.

3. In two places only have the MSS. of

Plautus preserved any trace of the genitive ending *-ai*: in verse 51 of the prologue to the *Poenulus* B reads *comedi ais inodiosi* for *comoediai sin odiosi*; add *Poen.* 1045, *Antidama[t]i*—so A. This ending is, however, attested by the metre in many places; the small, conservative text of Götz and Schöhl prints 28 instances of it, in nouns of various kinds, as well as in adjectives and possessive pronouns; e.g. *mei*, *tui* (t), *Aul.* 121; *nostrai*, *Mil.* 519; *magnai publicai*, *Mil.* prol. 103 (attested by *Marius Victorinus*); *malai*, *Merc.* 692; cf. *Rufinus*, p. 561, 2, K. It is found even in Greek nouns: *Antidamai*, *Poen.* 1045 (but *Antidamas*, *Poen.* 1042, 1047); *Charmidai*, *Trin.* 359 (but *Charmidi*, *Trin.* 744); *Periphanai*, *E.* 246, 508, 635.

This *-ai* rarely suffers elision; doubtful instances are cited by Lindsay, *L.L.* p. 381. The usual gen. ending *-ae* also is not liable to synaloepha, but the *-ae* of the dat. s. (of different origin) is elided (*Leo*, *Plaut.* *Forsch.* ch. 6).

4. Final *d*, as a means of avoiding hiatus, is now generally rejected in all ablatives, except in the pronouns *mēd* and *tēd*; these are good accusative forms also. Lindsay is inclined to admit also *rēd* in *Aul.* 141, *Merc.* 629, *Ps.* 19 (*Archiv f. L.L.* 10 [1898] 550); to these add *As.* 224.

5. The dialectic termination *-as* for the nom. pl., proposed to help the metre in various places (e.g. *Am.* 275, *Trin.* 539), has now been abandoned.

6. We find no instance of *-abus* in our plays. *Priscian* (*G.L.* ii. 293. 12, K) quotes *S.* 567 as showing *filiis pro filiabus* [so also *Poen.* 1128]; and he gives from an unnamed play of Plautus the words *de gnatabus suis* (*Frag. Fab. Inc.* v. 82).

SECOND DECLENSION.

1. Two *u*'s are avoided in the nom. and acc. s., so that we get e.g. *sēruōs est*, *Ps.* 727 (B, C, D) and *Quom sēruos sis sēruōm tibi*, *Pers.* 291 (A, B), but *oculus* (e.g. *Truc.* 579) and *oculum* (e.g. *Truc.* 881).

2. *Men.* 957 gives us the nom. *socerus*; verse 1046 of the same play has *socer*. A nom. *puerus* has been conjectured into *Truc.* 906 (*MSS.* *purus*).
conciliabolum, *Trin.* 314, *BCD*.

3. The gen. s. of *-io* stems ends of course in a single *i*; e.g. *flāgitī*, *Merc.* 417.

4. *Huic puello*, *Frag.* 92, *Lenones Gemini*. So *Festus*, 249. 15; *Priscian*, 231. 21, reads *hic puellus*.

5. Vocative singular.

meus caseus, *Poen.* 367.

huius caseus, *Poen.* 390.

oculus, *Poen.* 394.

oculus meus, *Most.* 311, *Pers.* 765.

meus oculus, *Cist.* 53, *S.* 764.

ocellus aureus, *As.* 691.

meus ocellus, *As.* 664, *Poen.* 366. Compare *Curc.* 203, 392.

In *As.* 664 we find *mi anime* parallel with *meus ocellus*; cf. *Cas.* 137, 138.

The vocative *puere* is attested by *MSS.*, by grammarians, or by limping metre.

(a) Needed for metre, i.e. before consonants or at the end of verse, 16 instances: *As.* 382; *B.* 577; *Curc.* 75; *Merc.* 912 (910); *Most.* 843, 947, 949, 965, 990, 991; *Pers.* 792; *Ps.* 170, 242b, 249, 252; *Truc.* 535.

(b) Not needed by metre, but given by *MSS.*, i.e. before vowels, 5 instances: *As.* 891; *Merc.* 930; *Most.* 308; *Pers.* 771; *Ps.* 241b.

(c) *Merc.* 922 (921) has *puer*, *hoc pāllium*.

(d) *Merc.* 976 shows *nouos amator*, *uētus*, *puer*, apparently vocatives but possibly nominatives in apposition. So *thensaurus*, *As.* 655.

6. The genitive plural in *-orum* occurs in about 60 different words—nouns, adjectives, pronouns—with a total of 111 instances. The genitive in *-um* or *-om* is found in some 21 words, 76 times. Both forms occur for 12 words:

<i>deum</i> 14	<i>deorum</i> 9 (synizesis in 8 of these).
<i>duom</i> 1	<i>duorum</i> 2
<i>liberum</i> 1	<i>liberorum</i> 5
<i>meum</i> 8	<i>meorum</i> 3
<i>nostrum</i> (pron.) 9	<i>nostrorum</i> (pron.) 3
„ (adj.) 3	„ (adj.) 1
<i>nummum</i> 12	<i>nummorum</i> 1
<i>puerum</i> 1	<i>puerorum</i> 1
<i>seruom</i> 11	<i>seruorum</i> 4
<i>socium</i> 1	<i>sociorum</i> 1
<i>tuom</i> 2	<i>tuorum</i> 7
<i>uerbum</i> 4	<i>uerborum</i> 6
<i>uostrom</i> (pron.) 7	<i>uostorum</i> (pron.) 5
„ (adj.) 1	

Of the other words in *-orum* 36 occur

once each, of the others in *-um*, 5 once each. The needs of the metre seem to be the only thing that determines the choice; in *Most.* 120 we get *liberum*, but in the next verse *liberorum*—both verses are bacchiac.

THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Nominative singular.

(a) *-os* and *-or*.

colos, *Men.* 828, *Mil.* 1179; *color*, *Merc.* 368.

honor, *Trin.* 697, *Frag.* 101 *Pagon*; *honor*, *R.* 195, *Trin.* 663.

labos, *Capt.* 196, *Merc.* 72, *Trin.* 271, *Truc.* 521; *labor* *Curc.* 219, *R.* 202.

lepos, *As.* prol. 13, *Cas.* 235 (voc.), *Curc.* 98 (voc.), *R.* 352; *lepor* is not found in Plautus.

odos, *Capt.* 815 (814), *Curc.* 99 (*Nonius* only), 105, *Ps.* 841, 842; *odor* [*Curc.* 99 *MSS.*], *Poen.* 1179.

Total, *-os* 17, *-or* 6.

(b) *-ōr*, *-ēr*.

Amatōr, *B.* 1163; *amōr* [*Cist.* 72 doubtful], *Merc.* 590, *Most.* 142, *Trin.* 260a; *auctōr*, *Ps.* 231; *exercitōr*, *Trin.* 226, 1016; *gubernatōr*, *R.* 1014; *honōr*, *R.* 195; *imperator*, *Am.* 229; *oratōr*, *B.* 981; *seruatōr* (change of speaker) *Ps.* 874; *sorōr*, *B.* 1140 a, *E.* 657 (so B, not A; voc., change of speaker), *Poen.* 364, 406, (change of speaker), 895, *S.* 7b; *uxōr*, *As.* 927, *Merc.* 800 (voc.), *S.* 140; *Iuppiter* *Am.* prol. 94 (t) *Curc.* 27 (change of speaker); *patēr*, *Aul.* 779, *As.* 828 (voc., change of speaker). Total, *-ōr* 18 (22) t, *-ēr* 1 (4) t.

(c) Unsyncopated nominatives singular.

Opis, *B.* 893; *Ops*, *Cist.* 515.

Polluces, *B.* 894; *Pollux* not found in Plautus.

sortis, *Cas.* 380; *sors* six times in the *Casina*, and also in *Most.* 631.

(d) Miscellaneous.

haec canes, *Trin.* 172; *Canes* (i.e. *Hecuba*) *Men.* 718 (Ba, C, Da). Cf. *fores*, *Most.* 507 (B'CD).

iuus, *Merc.* 985, *CD*.

nubis, *Merc.* 880.

lac, *lact*, *lacte*. *Lacte* is sure for B 19 (13), *Men.* 1089, *Mil.* 240; and it is possible for *Truc.* 903. On the other hand, a monosyllable is demanded in *Am.* 601 (*MSS.* all give *lac*); in B. 1134 (*lact* seems a trifle more probable than *lac*); and in *Truc.* 903 (here we may read *lacte* with elision, or *lact*, but probably not *lac*).

mers, *merx*, *merces*. In Plautus this word is usually found with an adjective, *mala*, *proba*, *tua*. *Mers* seems to be the common Plautine form, but it is nearly always changed to *merx* in some *MS.* or *MSS.* *Mers* seems sure in *Cist.* 727, *Men.* 758 (*Nonius* twice), *Mil.* 728 (*Nonius* only), *Pers.* 238, 586, *Poen.* 342; perhaps it is to be read in *Mil.* 894.

Mil. 1059 has *merces*, nom. s.; *Ps.* 954 *mercist*. In *S.* 519, A gives *commersque*.

[*milis*? *Mil.* 946 (C). *Truc.* 874 (BCD); cf. *miliz* in late inserr.]

opos, *S.* 573 (B).

uatis, *Mil.* 911 (BCD').

2. Genitive singular.

su <er>is, *Curc.* 323, corr. *Scaliger*; *sueris*, *Frag.* 49, *Carbonaria*, corr. *Turnèbe*; *sueres*, *Festus* 330. 27. *sui <s>*, *Most.* 40. [*neminis*, *Capt.* 764; similarly abl. *nemine*, *Cist.* 87, *Mil.* 1062].

3. Accusative singular.

(a) *-i* stems.

capparim, *Curc.* 90.

clarim, *Most.* 404 (F), 425.

cratim, *Poen.* 1025.

fartim, *Most.* 169.

usque ad fatim, *Men.* 91, *Poen.* 534.

febrim, *Ps.* 643.

ictim, *Capt.* 184.

[*imbrim*, *Ps.* 102; so A, *Studemund*, but not quite certainly; by a curious interchange with a following word].

magudarim, *R.* 633.

messim, *E.* 718, *Most.* 161, *Poen.* 1019, *Trin.* 32 (A t), but *messem*, *R.* 637 and perhaps *Trin.* 32.

nauim, *Cas.* 557, *Men.* prol. 25, *Mil.* 1187, 1188, 1300, 1303. In the *Mercator* (vv. 75, 87, 92, 187, 194, 218, 257, 259, 461) C and D regularly give *nauim*, where B has *nauem*; in 946 *nauem* alone is found. Elsewhere we get *nauem*, in 27 places.

rauim, *Aul.* 336, *Cist.* 304, *Frag.* 8 *Artemo*.

restim, *Cas.* 425, *Pers.* 815, *Poen.* 396, *Ps.* 88, *R.* 367; but *restem*, *R.* 1036.

securim, *Aul.* 95, *Men.* 858.

sitim, *Curc.* 116, *Merc.* 861.

strigilim, *S.* 230 (228), but *-em* *Pers.* 124.

turrim, *B.* 710.

(b) Miscellaneous:

itiner, *Merc.* 911, 929.

tenuis, *B.* 793.

4. Vocative singular.

Harpaxe, *Ps.* 665, but *Harpax*, 653.

5. Ablative singular.

(a) Ablatives in -i:

- adfini*, Trin. 622.
aedi, Poen. 847, but *aede*, B. 312.
aetati, Poen. 509.
avi, Cas. 616, E. 184, Ps. 762.
bili, Am. 727.
calcari, As. 708.
[Carthagini], Cas. prol. 71].
ciui, Pers. 475.
columbari, R. 888.
fini, Men. 859.
fusti, As. 427, Aul. 454, Capt. 896, Cas. 967, 971.
luci, Am. 165, Aul. 748, Cas. 786, Cist. 525, Men. 1006, Merc. 255, S. 364; but *luce*, Am. 547, Curc. 182, Truc. 574.
lupanari, B. 454.
mani, Am. 253 (Nonius), Most. 767 (B before corr.), Poen. 650 (? A); but *mane*, E. 273, 314, Men. 1157, Mil. 503, Most. 534, Pers. 113, 114 (bis), Poen. 806, R. 418 (Lambin). The grammarians quoted in the *Triumvirate* edition on Most. 767, are pretty consistent in declaring that the ablative is *mani*, and the adverb *mane*. Add *mane septimi*, Men. 1157.
mari, abl., occurs 30 times,—with faint traces of -e in 4 places. Priscian expressly testifies to an ablative *mare* in R. 981.
militi, Ps. 616 (A, B) shown also by metre. In Mil. 1290, B gives *militi*, at end of verse; in Ps. 717 A has either *militi* or *militē*, with elision; and in Truc. 87, BCD show *militi* at end of verse. Besides these 4 in -i, we find 7 ablatives of *miles* in -e.
navi, 31 times, the only form.
parti, Men. 479, Pers. 72, but *parte*, Poen. 1285.
pectoris? Merc. 345 (D).
securi, Ps. 158.
senapi, Truc. 315.
siti, Cas. 154, Curc. 119, Most. 193, R. 312.
sorti, Cas. 428.
Theti, E. 32 (35).
Veneri, Poen. 256.
For *uesperi*, see p. 302.
(b) Apparent instances of -ē.
capitē, Most. 211.
earnē, Capt. 914.
faenorē, Curc. 508.
famē, As. 145, Cist. 45, Most. 193, Pers. 318, S. 216. The ablative of *fames*, occurs 16 times—11 times at the end of a verse or half-verse, and 5 times elsewhere, with a long *ultima* in all the five.
lucē, Merc. 255.
marē, R. 981, according to Priscian.
militē, Ps. 616 (C, D; -i, A, R).

- millē*, B. 928.
mortē, Mil. 707.
Naucrātē, Am. 860.
ordinē, Ps. 761, 1312.
parietē, Cas. 140.
patrē, S. 71.
pectorē, B. 628.
punicē, Pers. 41.
temporē, E. 406.
tramitē, Frag. 108, Parasitus Piger.
uzorē, Cas. 318.

This length of the -e is probably only apparent; Plautus doubtless wrote -i, confounding these with -i stems. Cf. *luci* and *temperi*; also Merc. 345 (D) (elided however), and B. 628.

(c) Miscellaneous.

- iungere*, Men. 913, abl. of **iungus*, a wagon; cf. Plato. Euthyd. 299, b. [*nemine*, Cist. 87, Mil. 1062].
in peregre est. Frag. 40, Caecus uel Praedones.
rete, abl., with quantity of *ultima* indeterminate, As. 100 (B, D), R. 914, 1020, 1292, Truc. 37. In R. 1071 *retē* must be the right form. Priscian expressly attests *rete* in R. 1020.

6. Nominative plural.

There are at least 98 instances (in nouns and adjectives) of -is in the nom. pl. attested by the reading of one or more of the MSS. A B C D. This number would be raised to 108 if we included some readings due to E or J, and Nonius' quotation of Capt. 164. Of the 96 the Miles shows 32, the Truculentus 14, the Poenulus 9. I have found at least one instance in every play except the *Aulularia* (and the *Vid.* and *fragg.*). The forms are attested as follows:

By A	5 (Cas. 720, Poen. 433 bis, 994, 1208).
ABCD	1 (Truc. 182).
B	22.
BC	1 (Poen. 849).
BD	9.
BCD	47.
C	2.
CD	8.
D	3.

Such forms as *puppis* and *restis* are attested by Varro, L. L. 8. 66. The 98 instances in Plautus occur in consonant, as well as in -i stems. They have generally been disregarded by editors; but, aside from a few that may be open to suspicion, they are too numerous to be looked on as accidents or blunders. Plautus evidently confused the two kinds of stems elsewhere: cf. abl. s., pp. 297 sq.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. Genitive singular, 16 instances.

- (a) *gemiti*, Aul. 722.
quaesti, Aul. 83, Most. 1107, Pers. 66, Poen. prol. 95.
senati columen, Cas. 536, E. 189.
sumpti, Cas. 425, Trin. 250.
tumulti, Cas. 649, Poen. 207.
uicti, Capt. 855.
(b) *cibus*, Capt. 826, according to the testimony of Priscian, is a genitive; some take it as a nominative in apposition. Elsewhere we get only *cibi* (Cas. 778, Curc. 319, Vid. 42).
lectus, Am. 513, expressly attested as a genitive by Priscian.
quaestus, Ps. 1197, probably genitive, possibly nominative.
sumptus, Mil. 675, very doubtfully genitive.

The ending -uis seems not to occur at all in Plautus.

Total, -i 12; -us 4.

2. Dative singular, 27 instances:—

- depeculatuī*, E. 520.
despicatuī, Men. 693.
extersuī, Curc. 578.
frustratuī, Men. 695.
gushuī, Cist. 70.
ludificatuī, Poen. 1281.
memoratuī, B. 62.
pēditui et praedatuī, Cist. 366.
quaestui, Poen. 626.
sumptui, Mil. 672.
sumptui, Mil. 740.
sumptui, Most. 125 (bacchiac).
usuī, at verse end, Merc. 32, Mil. 600, 724, 771, Ps. 305; in interior of verse, Cist. 691, Curc. 501, Men. 358, Mil. 601, Ps. 1129.
anuī, Aul. 466; *anu*, Curc. 104.
quaestu et cultu, R. 294.
Total, -ui, at end of verse or half-verse, 13, elsewhere, 10; -u 4.
3. Accusative singular.
algun, masc., Vid. 103 (Priscian).
ueru, neut., R. 134; but *uerum*, neut., Truc. 628, and, nom., R. 1302, 1304.

4. Ablative singular.

- angiportu*, Cist. 384, Most. 1046.
ex hac domu, Mil. prol. 126; this is the only fourth declension form of *domus* in Plautus.
hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 412, 731, Mil. 381, Trin. 869. *Noctu* stands alone as adverb in 25 places. Cf. *diu* (as in Cas. 823) and *nudius tertius* (as in Most. 956-7).
sine penu, Capt. 472.
5. Genitive plural.
mille passum, Men. 177, Truc. 334.
The form *fluctuom*, sometimes quoted as Plautine, does not occur in Plautus.
6. Accusative plural.
artuā, Men. 855 (MSS., Priscian, Nonius, metre).

FIFTH DECLENSION.

1. Genitive singular.

- reī*, Cist. 144 (omitted by editors), Men. 764, Pers. 65, Poen. 745, 1405, Ps. 1120, S. 379, Truc. 145, 223.
reī, Aul. 121, Merc. 692, Mil. prol. 103, Most. 89.
reī, E. 203, Men. 323, 494, Merc. 964, R. 487.
reī, Aul. 68.
reī or *reī*, either possible, As. 855, Men. 812.
diē, Capt. 800.
diē, Ps. 1158 (so B; *diem* A).
diē-ī, As. 253, Poen. 217, Trin. 811.
Fidēī, Aul. 617.
Fidēī, Aul. 667. Either here or in 617 Charisius read *Fide*.
Fidēī, Aul. 583.
fidēī, Aul. 121.
plebi, Ps. 748.
2. Dative singular.
reī. As. 182, 589, B. 947, Capt. 460, Cas. 773, Cist. 97, 184 (prol.), Curc. 532, Merc. 300 (re), 376 (379), 551, Mil. 764, 798, 802, 1093, Poen. 479, Ps. 58, 175, R. 1374, Trin. 38, 635, 757 (re), 930, 1123, Truc. 375, 394, 713.
reī, Am. 674 (reī), B. 297, Men. 234, Most. 92, Pers. 333, 372, 393, Poen. prol. 49, Poen. 815 (re), Ps. 783, 1115, R. 717, S. 720 (718), Trin. 119, 230, 522, 865, Truc. 231.
reī, or *reī*, either possible in Merc. 987.
diēī Am. 546.

diē, Capt. 464.

diē, Am. 276; so Serv. Dan. expressly for this verse; the MSS. of Plautus have *diei*.
diū, Merc. 4 (13); so Serv.; *die ex diū*, D.
die BCF.

diē or *diū*, either possible in Trin. 843.

fidē, Am. 391.

fidē, Aul. 615.

fidē, Aul. 676.

fidē, Cas. 1007.

fidē, Cist. 245.

Fide, Poen. 890 (-e BCD; -ei AF).

fid(e), Pers. 193 (A); Trin. 117 (B).

fid(e), Trin. 128, 142.

It is noteworthy how little evidence, relatively, we have for -e in the genitive and dative singular: gen. *die*, Ps. 1158; *Fide*, Aul. 617 or 667; dat. *re*, Am. 674, Merc. 300, Poen. 817, Trin. 757; *die*, Am. 276, Merc. 4 (13); *Fide*, Poen. 890, *fidē*, Pers. 193, Trin. 117; and possibly *pube*, Ps. 126. Total in -e, gen. 2, dat. 10.

3. Ablative singular.

pube (dat. s. ?) Ps. 126.

red, see p. 295.

reapse, Camerarius in Truc. 815; cf. *rempum*, Truc. 864 (so B), and Am. prol. 73.

4. Locative.

die crustini, Most. 881.

die septimi, Men. 1156.

die septumei, Pers. 260.

5. Genitive plural.

sorderum, Poen. 314.

VARIATIONS IN GENDER.

Nouns ordinarily masculine, appearing in Plautus as feminine, 4:

Nulla Acheruns, Capt. 999; MSS. and Nonius expressly. This is the only one of the 17 instances to show gender.

ulla amnis, Merc. 859; MSS. and Nonius expressly. The other (four) instances do not betray gender.

capimdas crines, Most. 226; B ante ras., and Nonius expressly; -dos other MSS. Mil. 792 the only other instance is indeterminate.

hanc rudentem, R. 938; MSS., Nonius expressly, gloss. The other instances (2) do not indicate gender.

2. Nouns ordinarily masculine, appearing here as neuter.

artua, Men. 855; C, Nonius, Priscian, metre.

calor, acc. s., Merc. 860; BCD,¹ Philargyrus; Nonius expressly says neuter, but his text reads -em. Occurs in Plautus, only here.

capillum, nom. s., Most. 254; Nonius expressly; Plautine MSS. have -us. Six other instances indecisive.

caseum, nom. s., Frag. 103, Parasitus Medicus; Nonius expressly. The three other instances are masculine.

nasum, nom. s., Am. 444; MSS., Nonius.

sagax nasum, acc. s., Curc. 110, MSS.

nasum, nom. s., Men. 168; MSS., Nonius incidentally.

nasum, nom. s. Mil. 1256; CD. Totals for this word, 4 neuter, 8 indeterminate.

pane, nom. s., Curc. 367; Nonius and Charisius, both expressly; F; -em B E J. On the other hand, *panem* six times, and *binos panes*, Pers. 471. Three indeterminate.

pugnum, nom. s., Capt. 796; Grammaticus de dubiis nominibus expressly says neuter, but the MSS. and Nonius have it masculine. Seven places show masculine gender, out of a total of 38.

sumbolum, Ps. 648 (-us A), 1001; clearly masc. in 5 places; masc. or neut. in 11 others. The fem. form (4 instances) differs in meaning.

uterum, nom. s., Aul. 691; B E, Nonius expressly. Seven places do not show gender.

3. Nouns ordinarily feminine, appearing here as masculine.

hoc aetate, Trin. 1090; Nonius expressly, but our MSS. have *hac*, unquestionably right.

in suom aluom, Ps. 823; MSS., Nonius expressly. Three indecisive instances.

unum calcem, Poen. 908; Nonius expressly, but our MSS. show *unam*.

sedatum cupidinem, Am. 840; MSS.

severo fronte, Mil. 201. So A; other MSS.

-i. R. 318 gives *contracta fronte*, and six places do not indicate gender.

coloratitem frontem, Frag. 110, Plocinum.

Nonius, 204, 26, says masculine, quoting as above; but in 149, 5 he quotes the verse for another purpose, giving *coloratum*; metre affords no sure help.

hoc luci, Am. 165, B D E F J.

luci claro, Aul. 748; Nonius expressly says masculine and is followed by F, but B D E J give *clara*.

lucis tuendi, Capt. 1008 (*tuendae* only in F, J).

cum primo luci, Cist. 525; MSS.

hoc luce, Curc. 182; MSS.

This word is feminine in Am. 547, *luce clara*, MSS.; (and in Aul. 748 according to B D E J). There are 20 instances of *lux* and its cases; 14 are indeterminate, 5 masculine, and 1 feminine.

4. Nouns usually neuter, here masculine: *ueitalem aeuom*, Poen. 1187; A B C D F. *collus*, Am. 445; Nonius expressly, followed by F; MSS. have *collum*.

collus, Capt. 357; MSS., Donatus.

collus, R. 888, Priscian; MSS. give *collum*, so Osbernus, and so apparently the metre; cf. Leo on R. 888.

hunc in collum, Pers. 691; MSS.

collos, Capt. 902; MSS.

Of 29 instances of this word, 4 are masc., 1 masc. or neut., 24 indeterminate.

unum conclauem, Mil. 140 (prol.), B ante ras. C D.

... *clauē*, Cas. 881; so B. *clauem* without space, E F. Most. 843 has *conclauia*, and the two remaining instances are indecisive.

crassus corius redditus, Frag. Fab. Inc. 5 (18); Paulus expressly.

tris corios bubulos, Poen. 139; MSS. and Nonius expressly. Totals, 2 masc., 4 neuter, 11 indeterminate.

dorsus totus, Mil. 397; BC, Nonius expressly. *dorsum totum*, A F; *dor sū totus*, D. Three instances indecisive.

gutturēm, Aul. 304; MSS., metre, Nonius, Priscian.

gutturēm, Mil. 835; MSS., metre, Nonius.

gutturēm, Trin. 1014; MSS., metre.

Capt. 468 has *guttur* nom. s., but gender is not indicated here or in the remaining two instances.

hi loci, Ps. 595.

quos locos, Trin. 931;

but *loca*, R. 227, Cist. 677, R. 111, Trin. 863, 864; add *locorum*, Capt. 385, and *locorum*, Cas. 120 (so A), Poen. 144 (BCD), Truc. 661 (BCDL).

pergrandem lucrum, Pers. 494; Nonius expressly, against all our MSS.

papauerem, Poen. 326; MSS.

papauerēm, Trin. 410; MSS., metre,

Nonius, Charisius.

uuidum retem, R. 942; so Priscian, 332.

14, but in 270. 15 he gives *rete*.

retem, R. 984; CDF, Priscian, Lambin; further details about this word on page 302.

sinus, bowl, nom. s., Curc. 82; MSS., Prisc., gloss.

sinus, nom. s. R. 1319; MSS.

Two indecisive instances.

familiarēi tergum, As. 319; Nonius expressly, followed by F; -are, all other MSS.

tributus, nom. s. m., E. 227, 228.

uisus, nom. s. masc. B 50; MSS., gloss.

uisus, nom. s. masc. Poen. 479; MSS., and Charisius without quoting. Four other instances indeterminate.

5. Nouns ordinarily neuter, here feminine.

fulmentas, Trin. 720.

ad labeas, S. 721; *labiis*, Mil. 93, indeterminate.

locarum, see above.

e murteta, Vid. 100; so Priscian. Porphyrio gives *per murteta*, and *murteta*, acc. pl., occurs in R. 732.

ramentā, B. 513, 518 [519 b], R. 1016; but *cum ramento*, B. 680.

senapis scelera, nom. s. f., Ps. 817. Expressly attested as feminine here by Prisc., Serv., Mar. Sacerd., Probus. MSS. are muddled, but agree with feminine gender. One other instance, indecisive.

6. Nouns masculine and feminine.

anguis, Am. 1108. Nonius expressly says feminine, against our MSS. In 1116, *alterum [anguem]*, u ex a, D. The word is masculine in Am. 1114, 1119, 1123, and indeterminate in 3 other places.

araneorum, As. 425; so Nonius; -arum MSS.

araneorum, S. 348; MSS., Nonius.

araneas, Aul. 87.

araneas, S. 355; so C D F (-as or -os ? A)

araneis, indet., Aul. 84.

canis, and its cases, occurs 26 times; 11 as fem., 2 as masc., 13 indeterminate. It is therefore normally feminine in Plautus, and is used as feminine even when it refers to a man (Most. 41, Poen. 1236, Trin. 172). It refers to a woman in Men. 838, 936; and is feminine with only general reference in Capt. 485, Most. 850, 854, Poen. 1234, Ps. 319 (Nonius has masc.), S. 139. It is masc. only twice, and in both cases it refers to a man (B. 1146, Mil. 268).

dies, as feminine, occurs at least 9 times: As. 534, 838, E. 545, Ps. 58, 279, 301, 374, 623, Vid. 90.

feminam leonem, Vid. 111, 112, Philargyrus. Similarly *civi femina*, Pers. 475; and with distinctly feminine adjectives, *rabiosa femina canis*, Men. 838, and *musca nulla femina*, Truc. 284.

scrobes, masc., Am. Frag. 6, Priscian

twice expressly, and other grammarians ; also Aul. Frag. 3, Nonius expressly. *uesper, uespera*, see p. 302.

7. Masculine, feminine, neuter.

penus annuos, Ps. 178 ; Priscian. *omne penus*, nom., Ps. 228. *aliud penus*, acc., Capt. 920 ; six instances indeterminate.

8. Nouns masculine and neuter.

algum, acc. s. masc., Vid. 103, Priscian ; *algu*, abl., Most. 193, R. 582, indeterminate. *calamistrum meum*, nom. s., Curc. 577, MSS. and Charisius. Occurs nowhere else in Plautus. *pilleum quem*, Frag. Dub. 6, Nonius 220. 11, expressly ; *pilleum*, voc. neuter, Frag.

We have coincident testimony of

Metre,	MSS., and	Grammarians	in 10 cases
Metre and	MSS.		7
Metre and		Grammarians	1 (+ 2 fragg.)
	MSS. and	Grammarians	17
	MSS. alone		23
		Grammarians alone	13 (+ 8 fragg.)
Metre 20	MSS. 57	Grammarians 51	71 (+ 10)

Of eighty-one instances of variation in gender in Plautus, all but six [*aetate*, m., *capillum*, n., *lucrum*, m., *murteta*, f., *pugnum*, n., *tergum*, m.], can be paralleled by testimony of various sorts, oftentimes coincident, more rarely of one kind alone. The evidence from other authors consists, overwhelmingly, of that of writers of plebeian Latin. We should be inclined to look with rather less suspicion than we might have imagined on the testimony of the later grammarians in this matter of gender. In particular, Nonius probably blundered in only four instances out of thirty-four. It would seem that, on the whole, the variations of gender in Plautus, are as well assured as most points in Plautus can be.

SINGULAR FORMS USED FOR PLURALS.

castrum Poenorum, Frag. Fab. Inc. 76, Servius. Plural forms occur five times. *mea delicia*, Poen. 365. So Gellius and Nonius ; -ae, A B C D. *me<a> delicia*, Truc. 921, B C D. *deliciae*, dat., R. 429. As epithet in plural 5 times : Most. 15, Pers. 204, Ps. 180, 227, S. 742. *foris*, nom. s., Am. 496, Aul. 665, B. 234, 1057, Cas. 163, 874, Merc. 699, Mil. 154

69, Cornicula ; so Nonius 220. 11 expressly. Indeterminate in Am. 462.

9. Nouns feminine and neuter.

praesepis suas, Cas., prol. 57, MSS. *praesepem suam*, Curc. 228. Expressly stated to be fem. by Charisius and Nonius ; B reads *suum*.

praesepis meas, R. 1038. Nonius quotes it as fem. but assigns it to the Curculio. B also has *meas*.

haec praesepes mea est. Frag. Inc. Fab. 67, Marius Sacerdos, expressly.

I have discussed this matter of Variation of Gender from a different point of view in the Proceedings of the American Philological Association, vol. 32, 1901, p. lxxxiii, from which I may here quote the following paragraphs :

(prol.), 528, 985, 1198, Most. 507, 1062, Pers. 300, 404, S. 87, total 16.

forem, B. 833, Cas. 893.

This word occurs in the plural about 89 times, exclusive of the adverbs *foris* and *foras*.

VARIATIONS IN DECLENSION.

angiportum, neuter, Ps. 961, Most. 1045, Pers. 678, Ps. 961 ; *angiporto*, abl., As. 741, Ps. 971 ; *angiporta*, Cist. 384, Ps. 1235 ; *angiportis*, Pers. 444,—all these are apparently of the second declension ; against them stand *ex angiportu*, Cist. 124, and *in angiportu*, Most. 1046 (in the latter place the reading of A is doubtful, -u or -o).

araneorum, As. 425 ; so Nonius ; MSS. give -arum.

araneorum, S. 348, MSS. and Nonius.

araneas, Aul. 87.

araneas, S. 355, C D F ; A doubtful.

araneis, Aul. 84, indet.

domu, Mil. prol. 126, is the only fourth declension form of *domus*, and occurs but this once ; *domo* is very common.

fulmentas, fem. not neut., Trin. 720.

ad labas, S. 721, (*labiis*, Mil. 93, indet.).

locus, in plural, see page 301.

murteta, see page 301.

hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 412, 731, Mil. 381, Trin. 869 ; *nocte* is common.

paniculum, m. or f., Mil. 18.

pecus, n., 1 ; *pecudem*, etc., 4 ; *pecu*, *pecua*, 5.

penus annuos, Ps. 178.

peni, gen., Ps. 608, Trin. 254.

penum, acc. Capt. 771, Men. 120, 801 ;

but

omne penus, nom., Ps. 228,

aliud penus, acc., Capt. 920,

and

sine penu, Capt. 472.

On this word see Gellius, N. A. 4. 1.

ramentā, abl., B. 513, 518 (519b) R. 1016.

cum ramento, B. 680.

rete, and its cases, occurs 15 times ; 8 of the instances are normal. For R. 942, Priscian attests a masc. acc. s, *uuidum retem*, though elsewhere he quotes the same verse with *rete*. In R. 984, C, D, F, Priscian, Lambin, give *retem*, acc. s. In R. 900 we get *retiam*, acc. s., in Priscian and in ed. princ., the MSS. giving *retia* acc. pl. In R. 1071 we find *retia prehendi* (so practically B C D), but the metre requires *reti apprehendi*. We have the ablative *rete* expressly attested for R. 1020 by Priscian, and it occurs also in R. 914, 1292.

In As. 238, B D F give *syngropham* ; in 5 other instances we get *syngrophum*, Nonius expressly stating that Cicero used the feminine, and that Plautus used the masculine in As. 746.

uasum, Truc. 53, 54 ; *uas*, B. 202, R. 986.

ueru, *uerum*, see page 299.

uesper hic, B. 1205.

uesperum, 10 instances (Mil. 503 -am F ; Most. 767 -am grammatici).

uesperi, 5 instances.

de uesperi suo, Mil. 995.

prima uespera, Curc. 4 (cf. Mil. 503, Most. 767). Compare *uesperugo*, Am. 275, and *uesperna*, Frag. Fab. Inc. 45, Paulus.

Greek nouns show a good deal of wavering. They have been treated by H. M. Hopkins, in Harv. Studies, ix. 96, and I shall notice only a few here.

Achilles (3 instances), *Achillem* (2), *Achilli*, gen., B. 938. The first syllable of this word is thought to be long in Merc. 488 and Mil. 1054 ; and it may be long in the 4 other places.

architectus (4), *architecte* (2), *architectis* (1) ; *architēctonēm* twice at end of verse. Text corrupt in Mil. 919.

Calchas, nom., Merc. 945 ; *Calcha*, abl., Men. 748.

Callicles (10), *Callicli*, gen., Trin. 1183, *Callicli*, dat., Trin. 582, 899, *Calliclem* (6), *Callicle*, abl. (2),

Charmides (13), *Charmidai*, Trin. 359, *Charmidi*, gen., Trin. 744, *Charmidem* (4), *Charmide*, abl. (2).

Euripidi, gen., R. 86.

Herculis, gen., R. 161, *Herculi*, gen., Pers. 2, R. 822.

Philolaches (17)

Philolachetis (1) *Philolachis* (11)

Philolacheti (1) (21) *Philolachi* (1)

Philolachetem (21) *Philolachem* (31)

Philolachete (1) *Philolache* (1)

Thetis, Truc. 731, *Theti*, abl., E. 32 (35).

Tranio, nom. (18), *Tranioni* (1), *Tranione* (1) ; but *Tranium*, acc., Most. 560.

NOUNS, ADVERBS, AND PREPOSITIONS.

usque ad fatim, Men. 91, Poen. 534.

hoc commodum, Trin. 1136.

tueis ingratiis, Merc. 479.

amborum ingratiis, Cas. 315. *ingratiis* as an adverb, ten times.

a mani, Am. 253 (-i Nonius ; -e B D E J) ; Most. 767 (gramm. testimony strong for -i, MSS. -e) ; *a mane*, Most. 534, MSS. ; Mil. 503, MSS. ; *mane septimi*, Men. 1157 ; and *mane* ten times as an adverb.

Meritissimo eius, As. 737 ; cf. *meritissimo* E. 430. *merito*, clearly a noun, 10 instances ; clearly an adverb, Cas. 182 ; *merito magis* ; indeterminate, 23. Similar is *im-merito*.

hac noctu, Am. 272, 404, 731, Trin. 869.

noctu hac, Am. 412, Mil. 381.

noctu as adverb, 24 times.

nunc ipsum, B. 940.

in peregre est, Frag. 40, Caecus vel Praedones (Charisius).

osse fini, (*fini* as preposition), Men., 859.

intendi tenus, (*tenus* as noun), B. 793.

SYNCPATED AND UNSYNCPATED NOUNS.

balineae and its cases, As. 357, Merc. 127, Most. 756, Pers. 90, Poen. 976, R. 383, Trin. 406 ; *balineator*, R. 527. Total unsyncpated, 8 ; but *balneator*, Poen. 703, Truc. 325.

columen, Am. 367, Cas. 536, E. 189, Most. 765, Trin. 85 ; *culmen* seems not to occur.

contro[uo]rsiam, Men. 593.

disciplina, so accented, occurs 12 times.

In As. 201 we find *disciplina*, with the second syllable apparently long ; but mute and liquid cannot make position in Plautus, so it is necessary to read here *discīpīlina*. In Most. 154 the *u* is attested by Ba C D, though it is not needed for the metre. In 11 of the 13 instances the metre would

permit the longer form; but in Cas. 652, 657, *disciplinam* ends a bacchiac tetrameter, so that *-u-* would be impossible there. *expurgationem*, Am. 965, Merc. 960. *fuuiores*, Am. prol. 67, 78, 79. *laridum*, Capt. 847 903, 907, Men. 210. *nauitis*, Men. 226; *nauta* occurs only twice, Mil. 1335, 1430, where it must be trochaic.

opificina, Mil. 880.

populus, and its cases, occurs 45 times. Eleven times at the end of a verse (or hemistich) we get the forms *popli*, *poplo*, *poplum*, shown by metre, and by more or less clear proof of them in the MS. readings. *popli* As. 655 (hemistich), Aul. 285, Cas. 536, Most. 15, Pers. 408; *poplo*, Am. prol. 101, 190 (hemistich), 259, Ps. 126, R. 1251; *poplum*, As. prol. 4. In S. 490, Leo prints *popli*, on account of Meyer's Law; in Ps.

178 the Götz-Schöll edition prints *poplo* in the interior of an anapaestic verse; in Most. 124, Poen. 227, Ps. 1129, Leo reads *poplo* at the beginning of bacchiac verses—but all these seem unnecessary.

Quadrup <u>lator, Pers. 70.

uidulus occurs 53 times. In R. 1130 the metre demands the form *uidlus*, and in R. 936, 1106, 1127, *uidlum*.

periculum, and its cases, occurs 48 times. In 36 places we must read *perichum*. In 10 instances we find the full form at the end of an iambic verse or hemistich: As. 457 (hemistich), B. 599, Capt. 91, 687, 740, Men. 199, 201, Poen. 633, R. 349 (hemistich), Trin. 858. Twice we seem to get the longer form in the interior of a verse: in Pers. 524 A and F read *periculo*, but B C D give *periclo*; it would seem to be better to read *periclo* with following hiatus at penth. caesura [cf. Men. 841,—shall we read *oraculo* with B and avoid hiatus, or *oraclo* with hiatus?]. In Frag. Fab. Inc. 53 (Porphyrio) we get *periculūm*, apparently filling the second dipody of a senarius, but it is just possible that we have here parts of two verses, one ending with *periculūm*.

poculum occurs 12 times, but it does not show the regularity of usage that *periculum* does. The full form ends verse or hemistich 4 times, lies within an anapaestic verse in Ps. 947, occurs in a corrupt passage in Pers. 775. We also find it four times in the interior of a verse (Cure. 368, S. 272, 725; Truc. 43), where we get twice what we should there expect, the shorter form (As. 771, Cure. 359).

saeculum is found 5 times; the full form occurs in Trin. 283, cretic verse, and the

shorter (if we accept Leo's reading for Aul. 126) in the other four.

spectaculum ends the senarius Poen. 209, and *spectacula* occurs normally in the interior of Cure. 647.

tabernaculum, end of verse, Trin. 726; *tabernaclo*, interior of verse, Am. 426, 428. This word is formed as if from **tabernāre*. *uehicle*, Aul. 168, 502, Pers. 782, all med. versu.

uincla appears 10 times in the interior of the verse, and *uinculis* once in cretic verse, Capt. 204.

Other words with *-ulo-* suffix occurring at the end of a verse are *cenaculo*, Am. 863 (only here); *cubiculo*, Am. 808, As. 767 (also in full form med. versu Cas. 965, 769, and—cretic verse—Most. 696); *iaientaculo*, Cure. 72, 73 (perhaps only twice); *pro-pugnaculo*, B. 710, Mil. 334 (twice only); *redimiculum*, Truc. 395. The full form occurs, med. versu, in these words: *cubiculum*, see above; *curriculum*, 12 times; *deridiculi*, 3 times; *deuortaculum*, Capt. 523; *piaculum*, Truc. 223; *ridiculi*, etc., 3 times, and twice in anapaests; and *adminiculum* in the corrupt Most. 130.

Alcumena, 29 instances, all with help vowel. [The only occurrence of the short form is in the non-Plautine Arg. I, cf. *Alcumenas*, Arg. II.] *Alcumens*, Capt. 562. *Coculitum*, Cure. 393. *Cucino*, Men. 854. *drachuma*, Ps. 86, 88, 91, 93 (80811), Trin. 425; *drachmā*, Merc. 777. *mina* occurs very frequently and is the only Latin form of the word. *techina*, B. 392, Capt. 642, Most. 550, Poen. 817. Cf. Ps. 1096, *cōntechnātus*.

³ *lārūa*, etc., Am. 777, Aul. 642, Capt. 598, Cas. 592, Merc. 981, 983 a; so *lārūātus*, adj., Am. Frag. 7, Frag. 12, Men. 890, Frag. Inc. Fab. 75. *mīlūs*, Aul. 316, 319, Poen. 1292, R. 1124; and adj. *mīlūinus*, Men. 212, Ps. 852.

auōncūlus, Aul. prol. 35; *auōnculus*, Aul. 685, 778, 782, 799.

cau[]lator, Truc. 683; *cauillator*, Mil. 642; *cauillationes*, S. 228 (226), Truc. 685

¹ *clauator*, R. 805 (cf. Poen. 530).

nauis, B. 797, Men. 344.

dinitiae, i.e., either the full or the syncope form possible, 13 instances; *ditiis*, at verse end, 4 instances (Capt. 170, Poen. prol. 60, R. 542, Trin. 682); *dinitiae*, i.e. surely unscopated, 23 instances.

dyelli, etc., As. 559, Capt. prol. 68, Truc. 483; *dyellatores*, Capt. prol. 68; *dyellica*,

E. 450; *perdyelles*, Am. 250, 6421 Cist. 201 (prol.), Mil. 222, Ps. 583, 589. Against these stand *dāello*, Am. 189; and *bella* (10 instances), *bellator* (10), *Bellona* (2).

MISCELLANEOUS QUANTITY.

Acheruns and *Acherunticus* show the first syllable long in 17 instances; short (but possibly so only by iambic shortening) in 2: Poen. prol. 71, 831; indeterminate in Truc. 749. This is thought to be a result of some peculiar pronunciation of the Greek chi: some editors write *Accheruns*.

On *Achilles*, see page 303.

bacchanāl, acc. s., Aul. 413 (411); *-al* indeterminate in Aul. 408, B. 53, Mil. 858.

Castōris Cure. 481.

coēpulōnus, Pers. 100: cf. *coēmpitiōnales*, *Bacch*. 976 (B, com-CD).

cōr, voc. s., Poen. 390 b (cf. Lindsay, L.L. p. 215).

Hannibālem, *Hasdrubālem*, *Hamiloārem*, Frag. Inc. Fab. 46; cf. *Muthumbālis*, Poen. 997.

homōnis, *homōnis*, etc.:

Total instances of oblique cases of *homo*, 518—

Must have <i>homīn-</i>	...	382
May have <i>homīn-</i> or <i>homōn-</i>	...	71
<i>homōn-</i> with transposition or change of words restores metre	...	33
<i>homōn-</i> alone restores metre	...	32
		518

The 32 instances are As. 473, 779; Aul. 111, 226; B. 573, 633, 981; Capt. 333; Men. 82, 89, 98, 223, 304, 489, 709, 713, 958, 961; Mil. 452; Most. 781; Poen. 89, 671, 730; Ps. 153, 873; R. 11, 829; S. 171, 576; Trin. 1018; Truc. 607 (1), 957.

messis? nom. s., R. 763

mīles, Aul. 528.

We find the words *Philippus* (rex) 3 times, *Philippi*, coins, 15 times, *Philippi*, adj. 15 times, and *Philippei*, adj. 6 times, 39 instances in all. The name of the man occurs twice (Aul. 86, 704) with the scanion *Philipp-*, and once (Pers. 339) with the scanion *Philipp-*. Of the second, third, and fourth words all 36 instances show the measurement *Philipp-*, which evidently reproduces the accentuation of the Greek original.

pōlypum, R. 1010; indet. in Aul. 198.

rūbrica, Truc. 294.

rūdentem, R. 1015.

[*sincipūt*?, Men. 506].

stātue, Mil. 1389; cf. Mil. 206.

strigibus, Ps. 820.

[*Sorācūsas*, Men. prol. 37].

[*Tārenti*, Men. prol. 39].

tēgillum, R. 576.

terrunci, Capt. 477.

trapezita, and its cases, occurs 14 times—in 11 places with the accentuation *trapēzita* (As. 438, Capt. 193, 449, Cure. 345, 420, 559, 618, 721, E. 143, Ps. 757, Trin. 425), and in 3 with the accentuation *trāpezita* (Cure. 341, 406, 712). To account for the length of the first syllable in these three places, Ritschl suggested that the word should there be written *tarpezita*. In the same way we get *ad phrygionem*, five times in the Menaechmi, but *phrygio*, Aul. 508. Cf. *proculenam*, Mil. 1060, and *pristinum*, 3 instances (and even *pristrinum*, 6), for *pistrinum*, 2; here no difference in quantity results from the metathesis. *Praestigiæ*, etc. (4) is still different—merely a reduction from *praestrigiæ*, etc. (3).

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